IN SENATE AND HOUSE

GREAT CROWDS PRESENT TO HEAR THE MESSAGE READ.

REFERRED WITHOUT DEBATE.

SENATOR STEWART, HOWEVER, SAID HE DIDN'T APPROVE IT.

Senator Quay Makes a Radical Pro-Cuban Speech Before the Mesange Is Received-Senator Butler Introduces Cuban Resolution.

Washington, April 11.-In the senate today, every available seat, both on the floor and in the galleries, was occupied when Vice President Hobart's gavel called the session to order. In the galleries the people had been waiting for hours, but the arrangements for handling the crowds were so admirable that not the slightest confusion existed. The attendance of senators was unusually large. Indeed, every member of the body in the city was in his seat. Among the visitors on the floor was Gen-eral Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army. In the diplomatic gallery were Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador; Baron Hengelmuller, the Austrian minis ter, and party; Mr. Constantine Bruin, minister of Denmark; Mr. Charles F. Adam, first secretary of the British legation, and Miss Adam; Chancellor Boeutve, of the French legation; Dr. Yola, secretary of the legation of Guatemala; Mr. J. B. Pioda, the Swiss minister, and three attaches of the Chinese legation. Several of the gen-tlemen were accompanied by ladies.

The galleries presented a brilliant scene. Many of the ladies were attired in the most fetching Easter finery, and the handsome display of gowns and bonnets was notable, even in this city of beautiful dressing. Mr. Quay's Radical Speech.

Scarcely had the senate been called to order when Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, precipitated the Cuban question by present ing some petitions and making startling ments upon them. He took the strongest ground for immediate and impetuou

"The people of the United States, in my judgment," said he, "are pretty nearly unanimous that the time for negotiation upon the Cuban question is past. The present is a case for neither pope, prelate nor presbyter. They believe that further negotiations mean further time for the con-centration of the Spanish naval forces, and for general Spanish preparations for war. They know that a Spanish torpedo flotilla is en route for our shores, whose mission is hostile, whose only interest can be to de stroy our vessels, as the Maine was destroyed, and slay our sailors, as the sailors of the Maine were slain. They know that on vesterday two Spanish war vessels sailed westward and will be with us in ten days. They believe that bloodshed will be averted or diminished by prompt action of the government, not by declaring war, but by naking war in self-defense before Spain can secure further naval or military advantage, and, perhaps without reason, that delay is largely sought or urged by those inrested in the Spanish success or by those who would market the national honor and make merchandise of the blood and bones of the dead of the Maine; that intervention should be armed, immediate and impetuous; that not merely a stable, but a republican form of government should be given the Cubans; that the Spaniards suld get out of Cuba. They should stand not upon the order of their going, but go

"For these purposes, they believe the army and navy of the United States should be utilized until Cuba is free and the Maine

The Message Rend.

Even while Mr. Quay was speaking, Mauden, the legislative secretary to th resident, entered the chamber, bearing the long expected message. He was recognized as soon as Mr. Quay had concluded, and when he had presented the message, the vice president immediately laid it before breathless, the message was read, the readthe conclusion of the reading, there was a hum of whispered conversation in the galleries, but no demonstration. Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the foreign relations committee, at once moved that it be referred to his committee, and Mr. Stewart, taking advantage of the opportunity, briefly addressed the senate in favor of recognizing the independence of the Cuban insurgents. Without further debate, the message was referred as requested.

Mr. Stewart's Criticism.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, said that, while he did not care at this time to discuss the general question, he desired to submit some bearing upon the message. He charply criticised the position taken by the president, saying it seemed evident to him (Stewart) that the proposed intervention would precipitate what would prove to be a war of conquest. He hoped there would be no intervention that did not recognize the rights of the Cubans, who had been struggling for years for their independence. He believed we ought not go to Cuba with an armed force unless we went with the intention of recognizing the rights and authority of the Cuban republic officials, and of joining with the insurgents to assist them in winning their freedom and independence. Mr. Stewart de clared that, in the circumstances, a war with Spain would be a war with which the European powers would have nothing to do. The Maine disaster, alone, was in itself an act of war, and this country would be fully justified in proceeding to extreme measures on that subject. The people, said Mr. Stewart, had put the crime against the Maine shead, in point of consideration, of every other feature of the heartily approve of a war with Spain to wipe out the stain upon this country, produced by that foul Spanish plot. He insisted that no war ought, however, to be precipitated that did not include the Cuban insurgents as allies to our arms. If this country should recognize the independence of Cuba, the people would applaud the action from the Atlantic to the Pacific, because it would mean the freedom of an oppressed and downtrodden peo-

Senator Butler's Resolution.

Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, in rising fectly evident that the message just read did not mean the independence of Cuba, for which the patriots of the island had so long been struggling. The president, said he, merely asks us to authorize him to stop the war in Cuba. That could not be down from the island forever, Mr. Butler then presented his resolution, which fol

ing of 2% of our sailors in Havana har-bor by the Spanish government is of war on the part of Spain against the

them, using his hands as vocal organis. Is therefore the war in Cuba. That could not be one until the Spanish flag was hauled own from the island forever. Mr. Butler hen presented his resolution, which follows:

"Whereas. The destruction of the United tates hattleship Maine and the murdering of 2% of our sailors in Havana haror by the Spanish government is an act f war on the part of Spain against the inited States; therefore be it

"Resolved, First, that to avenge this most foul and unparalleled crime, which ur national honor demands, and to put a top to Spain's most cruel, barbarous and inhuman warfare now being waged against Tuba, which is demanded in the interest of therty and humanity, that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the Cuban republic as a separate and inhuman warfare nation.

"Second, that the government of the Second, that the government of the United States hereby recognizes we could not say a word. Then Mabel got up and turned the gas down."

"Well."

"Well."

"Well."

"Well."

"Well."

"Well."

"Well what is bothering me is this. Did she do that to encourage me and relieve my embarrassment, or did she do it so we could not see to talk in the dark, and so stop my proposal?" United States; therefore be it "Resolved, First, that to avenge this most foul and unparalleled crime, which our national honor demands, and to put a stop to Spain's most cruel, barbarous and Cuba, which is demanded in the interest of liberty and humanity, that the government the Cuban republic as a separate and in-

United States hereby demands that Spain at once withdraw her land and naval forces

from Cuba.
"Third—That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized empowered and directed to use, if necesary, the entire land and naval force of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect." The resolution went over, under the

Another message from the president transmitting the Cuban consular reports was laid before the senate and, after being read, was referred with the accompanying papers to the committee on for

eign relations. The senate at 1:15 p. m., on motion of Mr. Allison, adjourned

The Message in the House. The president's message was read in the house to-day in the presence of a vast assemblage and referred to the committee on foreign affairs without debate. There was absolutely no demonstration either of approval or disapproval, from the crowded galleries throughout or at the conclusion of the reading, but there was a sharp burst of applause from the Republican side when, toward the close of the message, the president said the war in Cuba must cease. At the conclusion of the reading, about half the Republicans applauded and several of the Democrats grouned. After the message had been referred, the house transacted some District of Columbia business and then acted upon the Fairchilds-Ward contested election case from the Eighteenth New York district by confirming Ward's title to the seat. Little or no interest was taken in the proceedings. All the afternoon the members stood about in groups discussing the message and the probable action of congress upon it.

THE CAPITOL IS BESIEGED.

Thousands of Visitors Wait for Admission to the Galleries-Some Camp Over Night.

Washington, April 11.-Undaunted by the disappointment of last Wednesday, the multitude again besieged the capitol this morning, before the doors were opened. Many camped out on the marble terraces all night, and others began streaming in through the dawn. But the thousands did not begin to arrive until about 9 o'clock. The day was dark and gloomy. The smoke hung heavy over capitol and city and the stars and stripes above the dome and terrace clung limp and damp to their flagpoles. The experience of last Wednesday when thousands who had tickets to the reserved galleries could not even get to the corridors leading to the galleries, had resulted in better arrangements so far as the reserved galleries were concerned and all holding tickets were accommodated. The multitude suffered, however. The

only comparatively few of the thousands who stood in the dense line stretching from stair and corridor to the basement for last, many women fainted in the crush and were carried out, and others dropped out of the lines at last from fatigue and exhausion. The reserved galleries were gay with spring bonnets and the brilliant bizarre colors which have come into vogue. Promment personages from all over the United States were pointed out here and there.

States were pointed out here and there.

The diplomatic gallery was filled with members of the diplomatic corps with their ladies eager to see how congress would receive the situation as left by diplomacy. The executive gallery, save for the first row of seats, was also filled by ladies and gentlemen holding tickets from the White House. The scene was memorable as the eye swept the banked galleries and the animated group of members on the floor below, but there was less hubbuth and evidence of excitement than on Wednesday. In subdued tones everybody was discussing the latest phase of the situation. The general public, as manifested by the spirit in the galleries, seemed in favor of brushing aside the latest offer of Spain, and this feeling was reflected by some members on the floor, but the conservatives circulating here and there were counseling calmness and patience.

FOUND WEALTH IN MINE DEBRIS Old Prospector Who Bought a Pile of Tailings for \$10,000 Realized

\$250,000 Profit. From the San Diego Sun. ne men in this world who have to toil for a mere apology of a livingand then there are others. One of these latter is Mr. Luce, of Cargo Muchacho. Luce's experience reads like a romance. For twenty years he had knocked about the coast, on the desert, in the mountains, prospecting and mining, and had finally, by hard work and the closest economy managed to scrape together a few hundred

One day on the shores of the Colorado, some twenty miles north of Yuma, he met an old Mexican, who told him of a deserted mine some ten miles back from the river and seven miles north of Hedges. Luce's interest was aroused and he visited that mine, to find there an abandoned twenty-stamp mill which had pounded away for many years and finally shut down. He then learned the story. The mill was on leased ground. The lessee had mined the property on shares and had done fairly well, aithough the ore was not entirely free milling. One day the vein 'pinched out.' The mining man was sure he had simply lost the lead, and that it was there all right, but the owners refused to put up a cent to help him find it again, and, tired of living on the desert, he threw up the whole business and left.

Luce examined the property and discovered that there was a small mountain of tellings the accumulation of years niled. One day on the shores of the Colorado

Luce examined the property and discovered that there was a small mountain of tailings, the accumulation of years, piled up behind the mill. He tested these tailings with cyanide. Then he measured the pile roughly and estimated there was over 100,000 tons of the stuff there. That night he wrote to the president of the company, in New York city, offering them 10 cents per ton for the tailings on a basis of 100,000 tons. The president read the letter, looked surprised, and called the directors together. They rend the letter, looked wise, tapped their foreheads significantly, and laughed to each other.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Paul Milliken, who is quite an expert in the language of deaf mutes, says that one morning last week he was coming down on the Avondale car, when he became interested in a discussion between two mutes.

"Say, I want your advice," said one of them, using his hands as vocal organs.

"I shall be happy to oblige you," said the other.

"Are you men the trick."

JULIA ARTHUR MARRIED. Secame the Wife Some Time Ago of

B. P. Cheney, the Well Known Millionsire. April 11.-The marriage of Ben-

FIRST KANSAS DISTRICT.



aire of this city, to Miss Julia Arthur, the actress, was announced to-day. The announcement was a complete surprise to all save the most intimate friends of the couple. The ceremony took place some time ago in New York. Miss Arthur has been quite ill recently.

PENMAN'S WONDERFUL FEAT. An Australian Gives London Wrapper Writers a Lesson in Speed. .

From the London Telegraph. Wrapper writing is, it would seem, a popular way of earning a livelihood with the inmates of Rowton house, a 6 penny hotel. Here is an amusing story of perfection to which it may be brought by practice and a strong will: There is a tra-dition lingering among the elder brethren of the wrapper writing profession to the of the wrapper writing profession to the effect that once upon a time, when the work was better paid than now, a young man from Australia turned up and ventured as a last resource into their sphere of labor. He spent his all and found himself stranded until funds should arrive from the antipodes. So, on the suggestion of an acquaintance, he applied for a job at the world famous firm of Schmidt & Co. On being duly installed and supplied with 500 envelopes and some pages from a directory, he looked around and asked for a pen.

for a pen.
"Put you have one already," said the young man in authority.
"I want two," answered the Australian, and an interested and obliging fellow scribe supplied his need. The scene which thereupon ensued baffles description, for the colonial, separating the pile of envelopes into two equal lots, began copying the addresses by writing simultaneously with both hands. So runs the legend, at least, and, furthermore, it is averred that his rapidity was such as to put the "slogwith both hands. So runs the legend, at least, and, furthermore, it is averred that his rapidity was such as to put the "sloggers" to shame. Fifty pens dropped from the nerveless grasp of those who but a minute before had been writing against time and as if for dear life. A hundred eyes were fixed in astonishment on the urknown one. Presently the young overseer, who superintended the labors of many old enough to be his grandfather, rose and timidly said he would consult "the governor." The latter arrived and, the situation being explained, the Australian was turned into a loose box all by himself and fed with another thousand or so envelopes. At this rate he earned enough in two or three weeks to enable him to last out comfortably till his remittances arrived; then he went home and Schmidt's knew him no more. We asked the old gentleman who told us this yarn to fill his pipe and have another sup of tea, for we thought he deserved both.

WHEN A MAN ATTRACTS.

Wmen Like Him Best in His Early 30s-Woman Loves to Find Herself Mastered.

"At what age are men most pleasing to women?" A London editor recently threw this bone to the public, which fell on it and worked it and quarreled over it, and worked up a fine state of excitement about it much to the editorial satisfaction and profit.

The general conclusion reached was that a man to be truly attractive from a fem-

a man to be truly attractive from a lem-ining standpoint, must be over 20 and un-de-45 years of age. Over 30, because then, if he is a possible person at all, he has lost the first raw egotism that besets the 20s; has given over flourishing himself and his characteristics, and learned to be

28s; has given over flourishing himself and his characteristics, and learned to be interested in the personalities and standpoints of others. By that time he has lived and loved, and so gathered about him an atmosphere of experience—a charm that must be acquired slowly, like vines on a house, but that has a strong influence on a woman's imagination.

In the early 30s a man has mastered himself, if he is ever going to, and that is a first step toward mastering others. And if there is one thing the proud, free, independent, untrammeled woman of today loves, it is to find herself mastered. Moreover, she can be her most fascinating without visible effect on him, and that is irresistible to a woman. A boy's adoration may be gained by three glances and a smile, and is but a cheap tribute, since the next girl, and the one after the next, could have secured it just as easily. But the love of a man of 25 is given to her as an individual, and not just as a thing in smiles and petiticoats, and so is infinitely precious to her.

When a man passes 45 he is apt to go back to some of his early traits. He is too easily pleased—his admiration too cheaply won to be worth while. His interest in others has lost its keenness, so un swells his egotism in its place.

terest in others has lost its keenness, so up swells his egotism in its place. His youngness is gone, and with it the divinity that hedges a man before mounting flesh and the spirit of prudence uncrown him and push him into the realm of middle aged commonplace. He loses his distinction as a possible hero, and becomes merely a commercial factor of the world's growth.

Literary Lines.

They read the letter, looked wise, tapped their foreheads significantly, and laughed to each other.

"This poor fellow Luce should be called "Goose," said one.

"Desert's proved too much for him—probably gone daft," observed another.

Not one of them though those tallings were worth anything, and they had almost entirely forgotten that old mine out on the letter. Luce in mediately erected a cyanide plant, costing him about \$100 of his own and his friends' money. Then he hired ifferen Mexicans and Indians and began work on those tailings. The cher day some representatives of the mine company were returning from San Francisco, and, passing through the desert, thought they would visit the mine.

"How are you?" said Luce. "Glad to see you. By the way, we might as well fix and so saying he threw the astonished Gothamites a check for \$10,000. Then he explained that in the nine months he had leen running the cyanide plant he had cleaned up \$45,000, and that there was plenty of tallings in sight to net him \$200.000 within three years.

When Denf Mutes Make Love.

From the Cincinnait Enquirer.

Paul Milliken, who is quite an expert in the language of deaf mutes, says that one morning last week he was coming down on the Avondale car, when he became interested in a discussion between two mutes.

"Say, I want your advice," said one of them, using his bands as vocal organs.
"I shall be happy to oblige you," said the other.

Chauge in Ideas of Novelists.

A curious sign of the times may be found in the change in the leading idea in short stories of the sentimental one-man-and-two-women type, says the Philadelphia Ledger. A few years ago there used to be a woman of 30 or thereabouts, looking quite faded and old, to whom the lover of her youth has come back after years of waiting and constancy, and who, just as her happiness is about to be complete, has it snatched from her by some brilliant young relation or friend in her teens. Now, on the other hand, there is a girl, sweet and fair, but somewhat insipid perhaps, engaged to a man between 30 and 40, and just as the course of true love is running smooth there comes on the scene a fascinating, beautiful and still youthful looking woman of 25 whom he has loved in days gone by, whereupon the girl is remorselessly jilted. In real life both these versions are liable to occur; but writers have been very slow to learn that feminine beauty and charm need not be quite extinct after 30, and now that they have caught the idea they are inclined, perhaps, to carry it a little too far.

LONG FIGHT PROMISED IN THE

CONVENTION TO MEET TO-DAY.

THERE WILL BE NO CONTEST OVER ORGANIZATION.

W. F. Tufts, of Atchison, Likely to Be Chairman - Neither Curtis Nor Broderick Will Be Present-Broderick Men Very Complacent.

Horton, Kas., April 11.-(Special.) The Republicans of the First district will asemble in convention here to-morrow to select their next congressman. Opinion is divided as to who he will be. M. M. Beck, of Holton, says it will be Case Broderick; Judge A. H. Horton, of Topeka, is equally as certain that it will be Charlie Curtis, while Cy Leland, of Troy, declares it will be W. J. Bailey. The only other candidate is C. D. Walker, of Atchison, and he admits that his only show lies in a hopeless deadlock, which the managers of the other candidates do not look for.

Neither Congressman Broderick nor Curtis will be here. The war situation keeps them in Washington. They have able managers, however. Balley and Walker are both on the ground. All of the ninety delegates will be here to-night, unless some miss their trains. The hotels are now filled and much buttonholing is already in progress.

There will be no consst over the organization of the convention to-morrow Neither candidate wants to contest the or ganization. It will take a combination be-tween two of the three leading forces to elect the chairman. Each candidate's manager to-night is anxious for the other two to combine for this purpose. The only name so far mentioned for chairman is W. F. Tufts, of Atchison, who resides or neutral ground. At a conference of the supporters of the three candidates to-night fufts was practically agreed upon.

Editor Beck, who is managing Broder Editor Beck, who is managing Broderick's campaign, to-night claims ten out of the thirteen Leavenworth delegates, and says ail of Atchison's will be his early in the fight. He ligures that Broderick is second choice of enough to nominate him when the break comes. It is needless to say, however, that the managers of each of the other two leading candidates hold the same view concerning the second choice business. The Curtis managers say that when the convention breaks Curtis will get seven votes from Jefferson, seven from Brown, six from Atchison, and enough from Leavenworth to nominate. Bailey's supporters say he is the second choice of all of Broderick's delegates, and that he will get them, even though an effort should be made by Broderick's managers themselves to deliver to Curtis. There will be no change in this situation until the convention bailots a while.

The Broderick men to-night seem very complacent. While they will not admit that they have an understanding with Curtis, yet everything indicates it. Cy Leland declared to-night that he had no favorite for second choice. Some time ago he was inclined to look with favor upon Broderick for second choice, but recent changes on the political checkerboard in the state at large are such that, regardless of past animosity towards Shawnee county, he may, if the contingency arises, throw his support to Curtis. The indications to-night are that the convention will be prolonged. ick's campaign, to-night claims ten out of

EXIT M'CAMBRIDGE.

Chairman of the Kansas City, Kas., Board of Police Commissioners Resigns.

C. P. McCambridge, chairman of the board of police commissioners, in Kansas City, Kas., tendered his resignation to Governor Leedy yesterday morning. It is to take effect at once. Governor Leedy will appoint James O'Brien, a union labor leader of the First ward, as Mr. McCambridge's

kinds of stories affoat in Kansas City, Kas., kinds of stories affoat in Kansas City, Kas, political circles. The commissions of all the members of the police department of Kansas City, Kas., will expire to-day, and the board of police commissioners is billed to reorganize the force to-night by issuing new commissions for another year. It is understood that Mr. O Brien's commission as chairman of the board will arrive this morning, and that the new board will meet this evening and proceed to reorgan-

meet this evening and proceed to reorganize the force.

From outward appearances Chairman McCambridge's resignation was wholly voluntary on his part, but those in a position to know state that Governor Leedy asked for it. It was stated yesterday that Mr. McCambridge resigned Saturday, but the facts are that he did not know that the governor desired his resignation until yesterday morning. He fully expected to participate in the reorganization of the force, which takes place to-night, and why the governor should so unceremoniously bounce him is a matter that Mr. McCambridge and his friends will have occasion to investigate.

Cambridge and his friends will have occasion to investigate.
Governor Leedy was in Kansas City, Kas., Saturday and Sunday. He caucused with Members Horton and Jenkins, of the board, Saturday night and Sunday morning. He also held star chamber sessions with Judge Pfost, of the North side city court: Chairman Easterwood, of the Populist county central committee: Chief of Police Quaries, James O'Brien and other members of the administration. Chairman McCambridge was not admitted to any of these caucuses, but before the governor left for Topeka Sunday night he allowed Chairman McCambridge a few minutes' conference. It is claimed by close friends of Mr. McCambridge that the governor did not intimate to him that his resignation would be destrable. However, he left word with one of his henchmen to ask Mr. McCambridge the beautement to ask Mr. McCambridge to the strengteneting. The first the

timate to him that his resignation would be desirable. However, he left word with one of his henchmen to ask Mr. McCambridge for his resignation. The first the chairman knew that he was to be reduced to public life was when Governor Leedy's message was carried to him yesterday morning. He promptly wrote out his resignation and mailed it.

The removal of Chairman McCambridge from the police board is said to be the result of a deep laid plot. For the past few months he has been simply a figurehead, as Members Horton and Jenkins have run the affairs of the board to please themselves. He has been made largely responsible for everything of a detrimental character emanating from the police department. Mr. McCambridge was seen yesterday by a reporter for The Journal. He stated that he had tendered his resignation yesterday morning. He would not state whether or not it was asked for. tion vesterday morning. He would not state
whether or not it was asked for.
Mr. O'Brien will doubtless be the new
chairman of the board. He is one of the
foremost union labor men in Kansas City,
Kas. He has practically been raised in
the city. He is not in love with Chief
Quarles and his appointment is considered
an anti-Quarles victory. It is claimed that
Chief Quarles favored W. S. Beard for the
place.

"Prince Hai" Is Seriously III.

Col. J. Hallowell, known by every Kansas politician as "Prince Hai." is stopping at the home of his brother-in-law, Judge T. P. Anderson, in Kansas City, Kas. Col. Hallowell recently returned from a trip to Mexico, where he went last fall for the benefit of his health. The change of climate failed to do him any good, and he has returned in a more serious condition than he was when he left.

Unless he takes a turn for the better, and that very soon, it is feared that he cannot live long. His ailment is confined to his stomach. He is now trying a very peculiar remedy, but it is one that has been highly recommended to him. It is the inside lining of the gizzard of chickens. The lining is thoroughly dried before it is taken. It has a tendency to aid digestion, and, while Col. Hallowell has used it for only a day or so, he claims to have been given a great deal of relief.

Count Badeni, who recently resigned the

Count Badeni, who recently resigned the premiership of Austria, is the son of a chef who was in the service of one of the last kings of Poland, and was raised to the dignity of a count in recognition of his culinary skill.

Hamfatter—My part is so affecting that it brings tears to my eyes every time I brings tears to my eyes every time ! play it."

Gimlet-"There's just the difference in our acting, old man. I always bring tears to the eyes of my audience."-Detroit Free

THE CHILDREN'S TEETH.

This Bit of Advice Is Intended Particularly for the Perusal of Mothers.

Because the milk teeth must, in the course of nature, fall out in a few years, to give place to the permanent set, parents are apt to assume that it is useless to pay special attention to them; they think it will be time enough to instruct the child in the care of the teeth when he has his permanent set.

the teeth when he has his permanent set. This is a mistake.

In the first place, it is never too early to inculcate good habits in the child, and his permanent teeth wil always be better taken care of if he has been taught to brush the temporary set from the time when he can use a toothbrush.

It is also in the interest of the child's and the man's good looks, comfort and health that the milk teeth should be preserved as long as possible. One of their most important functions is to keep a place in the jaws for the second set, and if they fall out too soon the second teeth may also come too soon, and out of their regular place; then the later teeth will not have room enough, and will be twisted sidewise or pushed in front or behind the others in the row.

have room enough, and will be twisted sidewise or pushed in front or behind the others in the row.

The first teeth, like the second, are required also for the proper mastication of the food, which is all the more necessary in the growing child, who needs more nourishment than an older person.

Finally the appearance of a child with three or four open spaces among his teeth is far from being attractive, and parents should be ashamed to see them as a consequence of their own neglect in not watching properly over the preservation of the milk teeth.

As soon as the teeth appear they should be cleaned with a soft cloth, and when the child is old enough a little brush should be taught the use of it. After this the mother or the nurse should see that it is used regularly.

The mouth of every child should be examined two or three times a year by the dentist, and any little cavities should be stopped with a temporary filling. Indeed, as much care should be taken of the first as of the second set of teeth, for they are, in their temporary way, just as necessary to health, beauty and comfort.

LAZIEST PEOPLE ON EARTH. Caucasus Tribe Which Lives in Indescribable and Antiquated Filth.

From the New York Ledger.
The laziest and dirtiest people in the world have recently been discovered in the Caucasus. They live in an inaccessible world have recently been discovered in the Caucasus. They live in an inaccessible mountain range between the Black sea and the Caspian sea, and as they were 2,600 years ago, so they are to-day. Seen from without there is a picturesqueness about a Svanctian village, although it merely consists of miserable stone hovels without any attempt at form or adornment. Within the houses are inconceivably filthy. They are filled with rags, vermin and dirt of every description. They possess no fireplaces or chimney. All the cooking, in fact, is done over a hole, scooped out in the middle of the floor. In these houses men and women and children are huddled together; during the long winter months they are shut in for days at a time, the cattle often sharing their quarters. Every aperture has to be closed on account of the cold. This long imprisonment is, perhaps, the cause of the degradation of the people. Horrible diseases result from it, which are aggravated by abnormal consumption of arrack, the strong distilled drink of the Asiatics.

Besides this, it is an invariable rule to make four days a week holidays, with saints' days as extras. Since they have adopted the holidays of every other country with which they have been in contact, it is not surprising that the men find little. adopted the hondays of even in contact, it is not surprising that the men find little time for work. Farming, bee culture and cattle breeding are the only industries of these people, while throughout their territory there is not a single manufactured

TEUTONIC SUICIDES.

it Is Claimed That the Higher the Type the Greater the Propensity.

Another social phenomenon has been aid at the door of the Teutonic race of Northern Europe, one which even more than divorce is directly the concomitant of modern intellectual and economic progress. We refer to sulcide. Morselli de votes a chapter of his interesting treatise upon this subject to proving that "the purer the German race-that is to say the stronger the Germanism (c. g., Teutonism) of a country—the more it reveals in its physical character an extraordinary propensity to self-destruction." On the other hand, the Slavonic people seem to him to be relatively

hand, the Stavour personal be relatively immune.

The resignation of Chairman McCambridge right on the very eve of the reorganization of the police force started all Europe, and it must be confessed that he be collected data for a very plausible case.

About Walking Upstairs.

From Good Housekeeping.

A physician who declares that very few people know how to walk upstairs properly gives these instructions: "Usually a person will tread on the ball of his foot in taking each step. This is very tiresome and wearing on the muscles, as it throws the entire suspended weight of the body on the muscles of the legs and feet. You should, in walking or climbing stairs, seek for the most equal distribution of the body's weight possible. In walking upstairs your feet should be placed squarely down on the step, heel and all, and then the work should be performed slowly and deliberately. In this way there is no strain upon any muscle, but each one is doing its duty in a natural manner. The man who goes upstairs with a spring you may be sure is no philosopher, or, at least, his reasoning has not been directed to that subject." The doctor might have gone a little further in the same line and protested against the habit which many persons have of bending overhalf double when they ascend a flight of stairs. In exertion of this kind, when the heart is naturally excited to more rapid action, it is desirable that the lungs should have full play. But the crouching position interferes with their action, the blood is imperfectly aerated and there is trouble right away. Give the lungs a chance to do their work everywhere and at all times.

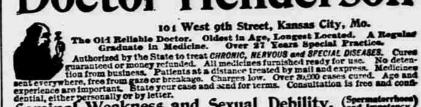


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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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CENTENARIANS' WAYS.

Some Drank to an Excess, Some Were Inveterate Smokers-What Others Did. From the North American Review.

Not all the centenarians were paragons of all the virtues. Thomas Whittington, for example, who lived to be 164, was an habit-ual drunkard, drinking only London gin, of which he consumed from a pint to a pin and a half daily. Philip Laroque went to bed drunk at least two nights in the week until he was 100. At 92 he cut four new teeth. John de la Somet, 130 years old, was an inveterate smoker. Several famous old people were extremely addicted to matrimony. Owen Duffy, who lived to be 122, married his third wife at 116, "by whom he had a son and a daughter." Francis Hongo, a Venetian, was five times married and was the father of forty-nine children. At the age of 100 his white hair fell out and a new crop of the original color came in. At the age of 112 he had two new teeth. Margaret Krasiowna, a Pole, married her third husband at 34. "She bore to him two sons and a daughter, as proved by the parish register." Margaret McDowal, 106 years old, married and survived thirteen husbands. Among the recorded centenarians are two dwarfs—Mary Jones, 100 years, who was 2 feet 8 inches in height and terribly deformed and Elspeth Watson, 115 years old, who was 2 feet 9 inches in height. Among the most agile were Mrs. Barrett, who, at the age of 116, climbed a ladder to repair the roof of her cottage: and Elizabeth Alexander who was particular about her dress at 108, and was used to a daily was of two miles. Several had peculiar habits. Mrs. Lewison, 117 years old, never washed her face for fear of taking cold, but greased it with hog's lard. John Hussey, 116 years, drank only balm tea as a beverage. John Wilson, the same age, supped always off roasted turnips. Judith Enalster, 100 lived entirely on biscuit, bread and apple during the last sixty years of her life. Old Lord Scarsdale and Lord Combermere, both of whom lived to a ripe age, thought the wearing of a tight belt habitually about the waist had much to do with their excellent health. Macklin, the centenarian actor, abandoned regular hours of eating in the last sixty-seven years of his life, tuking food when he was hungry. Two inpeople were extremely addicted to matrimony. Owen Duffy, who lived to cellent health. 'Macklin, the centenarian actor, abandoned regular hours of eating in the last sixty-seven years of his life, taking food when he was hungry. Two interesting married couples are reported. Mr. and Mrs. Cotterell, aged respectively 120 and 115 years, were married ninety-eight years and "never had a quarrel." They died within a few hours of each other. John Rovin, a Hungarian, and his wife, aged 172 and 164 years, lived together 18 years. At the time of the husband's death the youngest son was 115 years old.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN LAWSUITS.

Difficulty in Presenting Evidence Materially Lessened by Camera.

"Photography has reduced the difficulties in lawsuits and trials to a minimum," re-marked a member of the bar. "In times

From the Washington Star.

past it was the universal custom in murder trials to take the juries to the scenes of the crime so that they could get a better understanding of the testimony and the facts in the case. Besides the time involved, there was considerable expense in this. derstanding of the testimony and the facts in the case. Besides the time involved, there was considerable expense in this. There were, you know, elaborate diagrams, drawings and sketches constantly used in important trials. All this is now done away with by the photograph, which is always accurate. In making copies of exhibits in civil causes, notes, deeds, wills and the like the blue print has done away entirely with the services of the draughtsmen who were employed to reproduce the same.

"I remember well the celebrated trial of General Daniel Stelkes, then a reproduce the walls of the court house. The pictorial exhibits in this trial almost filled one of the walls of the court house. The clubhouse in the front of which the shooting occurred, house, was, of course, the principal picture. Then there was a drawing of Lafayette Square operathouse, was, of course, the principal picture. Then there was a drawing of Lafayette square, showing how Key signaled over to Mrs. Stckles, who resided on the opposite side of that square, and a big. between K and L streets, and Mrs. Stckles note place, as well as the signals which were displayed on the house indicating to Key whether or not Mrs. Stckles had arrived there. Besides these, there were other pictures and diagrams which were displayed on the house indicating to Key whether or not Mrs. Stckles had arrived there. Besides these, there were other pictures and diagrams which were displayed on the house indicating to Key whether or not Mrs. Stckles had arrived there. Besides these, there were other pictures and diagrams which were displayed on the house indicating to key there are displayed on the house indicating to the manner in which he considered the city courts were created, and, according to the manner in which he construes the appointment it holds good considerable money, but the whole thing could now be better represented at the expense of a couple of dollars anown of hundred of the court of the step of the court of the step of the court of the step of the court

"Except the islands of St. Kilda" is a "Except the islands of St. Kilda" is a saving clause in every game law passed in Great Britain. The islands form a small group northwest of the Hebrides.

It is recognized by all who legislate for Kildans have to live. Besides, there are the sacred interests of sport that the St. only about seventy-five of them, and they live so far from everybody else that their example has no bad effect.

The St. Kildans live more by the chase and less by agriculture than any other people. They pasture wild sheep on the island of Soa, sheep descended lineally from those left there by the Vikings, and less than half as large as those of the mainland. When a sheep is wanted they run it down with dogs. This keeps the breed lively and active.

Mainly the St. Kildans live, and live well.

Mainly the St. Kildans live, and live well, by snaring birds. They once caught 90,000 puffins in one season. At present the yearly catch is 22,000 gannets, 8,960 fulmars, 9,960 puffins, 1,920 guillemots and 800 razor backs.

Going to Jail in Style.

From the Pall Mail Gazette.

Mark Twain has described the students' prison in German universities and the politic constable or beadle who addresses his captive thus: "When will it be convenient for you to be locked up?" But a still more remarkable scene attended the incarceration of some bicyclists.

A bleycle party rode up at full speed and halted before the iron sheeted doors of the Hummelsburg prison, near Berlin. There were three gentlemen and three ladies; they had ridden up in pairs, and when they dismounted they rested their bicycles against the prison walls. Then they grouped themselves in a picturesque circle before the gate, and champagne bottles and glasses appeared in the gentlemen's hands. They drank a toast to their next meeting, and sang "When Mortais Part," and prison walls intervene. Then, having taken the piedge of fidelity in the form of a kiss (they would probably have objected to taking the piedge in any other form), the bridegrooms separated from the brides. The former vanished, man and machine, within the prison walls; the ladies mounted and rode resignedly away. The criminals had been guity of rioting and reveling on New Year's night. They and their bikes have only a few days to serve.

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TO GET READY FOR WAR.

Jones Walters' Republican Club to Be Changed Into the Waiters' Jones Military Company.

A call has been issued by President John T. Moreland to the members of the Jones Waiters' Republican Club to meet at head-quarters. 812 Main street, to-morrow night to organize into what will be known as the Waiters' Jones military company. The purpose of the club is to be ready for was when it comes.

Board of Pharmacy Examination. The usual spring examination of applicants for certificates as pharmacists was conducted at the Coates House yesterday by the members of the state board of pharmacy, and will be completed with the oral examination this morning. There were reventy-one applicants. The examination was conducted by Aug Fleischmann, of Sedalia, and A. Brandenberger, of Jefferson City. Secretary Sennewald, of the board, was sick at his home in St. Louis, and was unable to be at the examination. This is the largest class examined by the board for many years. The next examination will be held at Sedalia in June.

Nailed His Whiskers Fast.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The patriarchal beard of one of the "oldwest inhabitants" of Conshohocken is still in its accustomed place upon his chin, but it looks very moth eaten and ragged. This is due to the fact that the old man is extremely nearsighted. To see an object plainly he is compelled to get his optics within a few inches of it. The other day while pottering around his house the old man undertook to repair the picket fence around the yard. Many of the pallings had been knocked out and these it was his phrpose to replace. He armed himself with hammer and nails and started in. He got his first palling in place and with much labor succeeded in fastening it there. But that was not all. When he is started to move on to the next break he was brought up settanding with a yell of pain. He had nailed his whiskers between the palling and the crossbar. His yells attracted the attention of his good wife, who, when she realized the situation, brought he sciesors into play and released the old man minus a considerable portion of his bears.